The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year) $15 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains the Latest Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For year ($2 issued), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1876. NO. 265.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether addressed to his name or another's, whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payments are made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them unsalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When settling of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested so to do.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

A PROTEST AGAINST ENGLAND'S TURKISH POLICY.

LONDON, July 14.—An influential delegation to wait on Lord Derby on the Eastern question will present a petition, signed by Earl Russell as patron of the league in aid of the Christians in Turkey, and reciting, among other things, that all Europe sympathizes with the oppressed Christians, while England alone supports their oppressors, thus meriting the taunt that their Christianity is only profession, and their love of liberty empty bosh. The petitioners pray Lord Derby, in the interest of peace, to withhold support, moral and political, from the Sultan's Government, and permit the Christians of European Turkey to carve out their future destiny without external influence whatever.

Lord Derby this afternoon received a deputation of the Christian League, and severely critised their memorial, though, in the main, he expressed sympathy with their objects. In regard to atrocities, he said doubtless both sides committed them. John Bright presented a memorial in favor of strict neutrality, except when it may be possible to interpose friendly offices to mitegrate the horrors and hasten the close of the conflict. Replying, Lord Derby said as far as human foresight could discern, a general war was most unlikely to result from the present conflict. He had refused to adhere to the Berlin memorandum because it was a compromise between the Powers who were desirous of acting together, yet not quite agreeing. He did not think, therefore, that a compromise would ultimately work. He felt sure that the Porte would not accept it nor even the insurgents. The rendezvous of the fleet in Besika Bay was not England's initiative, but all the ambassadors at Constantinople who wanted to be armed against eventualities and against the massacre of British and other subjects. France and Italy, for financial and other reasons, do not desire war. Germany has no direct interest in the question. England will not make war, and Austria is peculiarly placed, and will not break peace for reasons of self-interest. A powerful party in Russia sympathizes with the Sclavonians, and desires the erection of a Sclavonic Empire under Russian guidance and influence; but that party is not in power. The Czar is a sincere lover of peace, and Russia has other reasons, her finances and the extent of her Asian conquests, for not wishing war. The understanding reached at Reichstadt was on the basis of absolute non-interference during the conflict, not excluding efforts in favor of peace; but if any steps should be taken, they would be in concert with all the Powers. England's endeavor is to keep the conflict within its present limits and to impress that view upon others. Lord Derby said he had no doubt of England's success, and continued: "All we desire is to see fair play. If Turkey is dead, we cannot help it. We have guaranteed Turkey against murder, but not against suicide or sudden death. If an opportunity of mediation offers, which opportunity may even now be at hand, we shall avail of it."

ABROGATION OF THE TREATY OF PARIS ASKED.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Commons to-day, petitions were presented asking the abrogation of the treaty of Paris.

A NAVAL DISASTER.

PORTSMOUTH, July 14.—An accident, the nature of which is unknown, occurred to-day on the turret ship Thunderer on her trial trip. A large number of the injured have been taken to the naval hospital.

Later—It is reported that the boiler burst, killing fifteen persons and wounded thirty-two.

The chief and assistant engineer are among the killed. Captain Wilson's hand was blown off. The Thunderer was making a trial trip on a measured mile in Stokes Bay. The vessel is now at Spithead.

LONDON, July 14.—Twenty-one persons were killed and sixty wounded by the explosion on board the Thunderer. Many of the wounded cannot recover. A still later dispatch says it is feared that twenty-six are fatally wounded.

LONDON, July 15.—The following is the latest from Portsmouth in regard to the disaster on board the Thunderer: Twenty-five of the crew are dead. The bodies are shockingly mutilated, the flesh being stripped from the limbs by the escaping steam. The forward stokehole, where the explosion occurred, is divided from the after stokehole by water tight bulk-heads. The stokeholes in the rear were protected from the fragments caused by the explosion, but were literally boiled alive by the steam.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says that the Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a bill authoring an International Exhibition of 1878.

The Turco-Servian War.

TURKS BURN A SERVIAN TOWN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The Turks yesterday crossed into Servia, routed the troops near Keinterdeman and burned the town.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA'S ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, July 14.—Austria and Russia have addressed a communication to the Powers respecting the meeting of the Emperor and the Czar and its results.

THE TURKS DEFEATED.

RAGUSA, July 14.—The Turks were defeated near Klek yesterday, with the loss of 150 killed and fifteen prisoners. The insurgent loss is small. The Turks also were compelled to abandon their entrenched position before Saitschen.

RUSSIA WANTS TO HELP SERVIA.

LONDON, July 14.—A correspondent at Vienna reports that 25,000 Russian volunteers are ready to march to the assistance of Servia, and have asked the Roumanian Government for permission to pass through their territory. This application is a source of the greatest embarrassment to the Roumanian Government.

A SERVIAN DEFEAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The following news is official: The Servian division which entered Turkey by way of Yenevaroche was dispersed on the 12th inst. Seventy Christian families who fled from the neighborhood of Yenevaroche with the Servian troops, surrendered after the defeat of the latter, and were restored to their homes.

ANOTHER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The Turks attacked the Servian camp at Santchanitcha, near Noir Bazar. The Servians were defeated and fled.

YET ANOTHER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The Servians and Bulgarians who appeared near Widdin were defeated and fled to Servia. Their losses were considerable.

RUSSIAN AID NOT PROMISED.

BELGRADE, July 14.—An examination of the authentic text of General Tchernayeff's recent proclamation shows that he did not promise Russian aid if Servia was defeated.

BOSNIA AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 15.—A Vienna special says the ministerial papers state that Austria neither favors nor opposes the desires of the Bosnian Catholic for the annexation of Bosnia to Austria.

"TOO MANY COOKS."

LONDON, July 15.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: There are dissensions among the Servian leaders. Each desires to have his own way, but all are against General Tchernayeff as a foreigner.

A special from Belgrade, dated last night, says the Servian Drina army yesterday completed its entrenchments, whereby the route by which the Turks received their supplies is broken off. The *Feather Lloyd's* Widdin special says: On Wednesday Colonel Bey, with three battalions, attacked the Servians twelve miles hence, and drove them to Lower Timok with great loss. On Friday Essije Pasha, with eight battalions, will attempt the passage of the Lower Timok.

A Vienna dispatch says the Roumanian Foreign Minister has informed the parliamentary committee that the Government is unwilling to act on its own responsibility relating to the passage of volunteers through Roumania. The committee seems inclined to prohibit the passage, in accordance with representations from Turkey.

France.

THE PRESS LAWS.

VERSAILLES, July 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies a motion of M. Naquet, demanding the abrogation of all press laws, was rejected by a vote of 257 against 116.

THE PARTY OF THE LEFT CHANGES ITS TACTICS.

PARIS, July 14.—The attitude of the party of the Left has entirely changed since the vote upon the measure for the appointment of mayors showed that the Government had a majority in the Chamber. The Left will abstain from all attempts to overthrow the Ministry henceforth, and only the Senate at the partial election which is fixed for 1878.

Italy.

A GOVERNMENT MEASURE DEFEATED.

ROME, July 14.—The Senate to-day discussed the bill concerning customs regulations. M. Depretis, Minister of Finance, defended the bill, and said it involved a portion of the ministerial programmme. If the bill was rejected the Government would consult the interest of the country as to the course they should pursue. On a division the yeas and nays were equal. The President consequently declared the bill rejected. Several Senators protested

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Yaryan an Unreliable Witness.

Douglass Says He Told a Deliberate Lie

Attitude of Senators on Impeachment Question.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1876.

Senators Who Take No Part in the Belknap Trial.

It has been noticed that Senators Eaton, Christiancy and Jones, of Florida, who took such strong ground against jurisdiction in the Belknap case, have refused to take any part in the trial, and it is understood that they will decline to vote on the question of guilt or innocence.

A Question of Veracity.

Ex-Commissioner Douglass, in reference to Yaryan's statement that he [Douglass] had said the difficulty in proceeding against the whisky ring was on account of the powerful influences at the White House, states that Yaryan tells a deliberate lie, as he never said anything of the kind.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 14, 1876.

THE DISTRICT TREASURER RETURNS.

James S. Wilson, ex-District Treasurer, has arrived here from New York. Mr. Wilson states that he was detained in that city in consequence of illness, and that he will show to the entire satisfaction of his friends and the public that his accounts are all right, and that he did not intend to abscond, as he had no cause to do so. Wilson brought back with him a draft on New York for the money heretofore stated to be deficient.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill amendatory of the Bankrupt law provides simply for the modification in detail of the provisions in Section 5,108 of the Revised Statutes, concerning discharges in bankruptcy.

THE INDIANS WILLING TO SELL THE BLACK HILLS.

Indian Inspector Vandever reports that at a council with the Indians of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, June 30th, the chiefs and others expressed a willingness to relinquish the Black Hills country on the terms offered by Mr. Vandevere. The chiefs all promised to keep their people at home, and to remain about the agencies. They declare, and evidence here sustains their declaration, that very few Sioux are absent, and that it is chiefly Cheyennes who have committed depredations in this settled neighborhood, and who have gone North to join the hostile tribes. The Inspector says: The arrangement with the Indians that I regard practicable at present is an agreement between them and the Government by which they shall relinquish all right to the Black Hills and consent to such diminished boundaries of their reservation as shall secure this object. In consideration of this relinquishment the Government shall guarantee to continue supplies of food and other articles as under the former treaty for five years from the date of the new agreement. I would further stipulate with the Indians that they shall, whenever the Government requires, consent to the removal of their agencies from their present location to any point that may be designated for them at or near the Missouri river, where better farming lands can be found, where the Government may choose to transfer them to better their condition. As an inducement to their consent to such removal or transfer, there should be offered to them a reasonable supply of stock, cattle, oxen, farming implements, lumber for houses, breaking saws and utensils of houses, &c., to be distributed to those only who take land and settle upon it for cultivation, or who engage in stock raising or other useful industry. Provision also should be made for schooling the children and for the instruction of the young men in the mechanic arts. Laws should be established among them, and the jurisdiction of our courts extended to them the same as to white men. I would give the Sioux tribes the privilege of sending a delegate to their own people to sit as a delegate in Congress. Nearly the entire force of the agency Indians are here now, and anxious for peace. Statements presenting the different state of things are not entitled to credit. Nothing could be more unfortunate than to stop the rations of these Indians at the present time, and to thus drive them to the alternative of stealing or starving. Appended to the report is the following statement of "Bear shield-up," an Indian of the Spotted Tail Agency, who arrived from Sitting Bull's camp June 25th: "I went north to the hostile camp for the purpose of bringing into some reservations and children belonging to my wife. There are a few Northern Santees, Yanktonais, Assiniboines, Arickarees and Gros Ventres. The chiefs of the above are Santee, Red End, Yanktonis, White Face and others not known. Of the Sioux there are very few people. Of the Northern Cheyennes Black Moccasin is chief, about 170 lodges; Blackfeet, Chief Scabby Head; Uncapapa, Chief Sitting Bull; Sans Arcs, Chief Spotted Eagle; Minneconjous, Chief Black Shield; Ogalallas, Chief Crazy Horse. In all there are a little over 2,000 lodges. After the troops got into the country I could not get away. The Indians made soldiers to watch the camp and keep the people together. I talked with Sitting Bull before leaving, and then moved my lodge out in the night coming very far around to keep out of the way of both Indians and troops, and came home by the road known as the old Fort Pierre road, on the east side of the Black Hills, striking the road about half way between the Missouri and the Black Hills, and then came straight to the agency. Sitting Bull sends word to my agent, to Bisonette and to Bouchel that he does not intend to molest any one south of the Black Hills, but will fight the white people in the country as the question is not settled, and if not settled, as long as he lives. As soon as the Black Hills question is settled, he will let my agent to send him word and tell him what to do. He says he finds a great many Indians and other things about the Hills where the white men have killed each other and left, one perished. Sitting Bull asked how the Brules were treated at their agency. I told him well, but he does not believe it. He does not want to fight the whites, only steal from them as they have done. White men steal and Indians won't come to a settlement. The whites kill themselves, make the Black Hills stink, so many dead men. He says he heard that Indians coming from the agency would not be allowed to return. He has made a law that no visitors shall pass between the agency and his camp, either Indians or whites. When the rascality between the Black Hills is settled, then he will stop his rascality. The Government has promised much to the agency people that never was fulfilled, and it wants to move the agencies again. If moved, who will occupy the land? It belongs to you. If you remain where you are, I want you to send me word. If the good white people won't listen to the Great Father, no more your young men will listen to their chief. Sitting Bull says if the troops come out to him he must fight them, but if they do not come out he intends to visit this agency, and he will counsel his people for peace." Bear-stand-up, who makes this statement, is reliable. He was in Sitting Bull's camp from about May 25th to June 15th.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

as it passed the House originally appropriated $14,857,000. In its passage through the Senate $5,099,000 was added. In the bill as agreed upon by the Conference Committee to-day, the Senate recedes from its former action in the amount of $4,149,000, and the House recedes and allows to be added to the bill the sum of $950,000, making the appropriations in the bill about $15,800,000.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 11, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. Beck, Pittsburgh—Manufacturing glass ware.

J. G. & G. J. Bom, Pittsburgh—Screw cutting die.

Marlatt & Cook, Pittsburgh—Oil can.

C. L. Lochman, Allentown—Paper barrel.

W. Sprague, Philadelphia—Ironing apparatus.

E. Seeley, Scranton—Bed bottom.

F. Wack, Philadelphia—Horse shoe calk.

J. G. Baker, Philadelphia—Lard press.

J. Eccles, Philadelphia—Presses.

J. Busha, Pittsburgh—Fire alarm register.

J. J. Hayden, Smithfield—Animal trap.

OHIO.

W. S. How, Cincinnati—Dividers.

M. Ohmer, Dayton—Chair.

E. Tyrrell, Cincinnati—Pencil case.

W. H. Hayden, Columbus—Rake tie.

Smith & Wade, Columbus—Pipe molding.

D. Bennett, Chilleothe—Ironing apparatus.

W. S. Evans, Orrville—Piano leg protector.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a long dispatch from New York alleging that the opposition of John Kelly and Tammany to Tilden's nomination was pretended and not real; that the indignation was all assumed to help Tilden in the West; that Morrissey was taken in and swindled by it and that Uncle Sammy paid all the bills. The purpose of the sham battle was to convince the honest Westerner that Tilden was opposed by Tammany and the corrupt backers of Tweed.

that the vote was void. Great excitement ensued. The *sitting* was adjourned till Monday.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 14.—The steamships Abyssinian and Hindoo, form New York, have arrived out.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin.

Mr. BOGY, of the Conference Committee, said he concurred in the report, although it did not accomplish the object he desired, which was to make silver a legal tender for any amount. He concurred in the report because the session was very far advanced, and he felt the necessity of providing subsidiary coin for the people.

Mr. JONES also spoke in opposition, when the report was agreed to, and the impeachment trial resumed.

Mr. Evans being still absent, the court adjourned till Monday, with the understanding that the trial shall then proceed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Mr. NORWOOD moved that the Senate nonconcur in all the amendments of the committee proposing to strike out provisions in the House bill, but finally withdrew the motion.

Amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to as follows: Appropriating $7,500 for the removal of Beaver and Nailor bend and rocks, and clearing out snags in the Little Kanawha river, W. Va.; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor and river at St. Josephs, Mich., from $12,000 to $20,000; appropriating $35,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river above the mouth of the Yellowstone; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Saginaw river, including Saginaw Harbor, Michigan, from $11,000 to $25,000; that for the improvement of the harbor at Milwaukee, Wis., from $26,000 to $32,000; reducing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Thunder Bay, Mich., from $15,000 to $4,764; appropriating $5,000 for the repair of piers at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, and increasing the appropriation for Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement from $190,000 to $350,000.

Pending discussion, Mr. THURMAN, from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the Bankrupt law, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to prevent the destruction of the wreck of the monitor Tecumseh, sunk in Mobile harbor, and to repurchase the wreck, if necessary.

Mr. POPPLETON, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Massachusetts contested election case, declaring that Frost, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Abbott, the contestant, is. A vote was taken on the minority report, declaring Frost entitled to the seat, which resulted—yeas 79, nays 101, and then the majority report was agreed to without division.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the private calendar.

The bill to confirm certain land claims in the State of Missouri was discussed, but no action reached.

Mr. LINDE, from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the Bankruptcy act, made a report, which was adopted.

Adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Report that Sitting Bull and His Chief Adviser were Killed in the Fight with Custer—The Wounded at Fort Lincoln Recovering.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The *Tribune's* special from Fort Lincoln gives further details of the Little Horn fight, in which it says: Sitting Bull was killed, also a white named Wilburn, Sitting Bull's chief adviser. Four companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, consisting of twelve officers and 140 men, have arrived at Ft. Lincoln and will leave for Terry's command on Sunday. The wounded are recovering, and there will be no more deaths. It is thought Sitting Bull's band obtained nearly $20,000, the soldiers having just been paid.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 14.—Negotiations have been making for some time through Captain Nickerson, of General Crook's staff, with the Sioux who are old enemies of the Sioux, on account of repeated attacks upon them, to secure their cooperation in the present revengeful uprising of the Northern hostile Sioux. M. M. Curtis, of Rawlins, who had been dispatched to the reservation to bring in the detachment, arrived at Chugwater and telegraphed to Captain Nickerson as follows: In obedience to your dispatch of June 27, I proceeded to gather up the Indians. I went as far as the river Agency, Colorado, and was successful until stopped by E. H. Danforth, United States Indian Agent, who has forbid any more Indian from the reservation until he was authorized to let them go by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Douglass, head chief at the agency, said "tell General Crook I would like to go."

General Merritt's Fifth Cavalry arrived at Fort Laramie to-day, and will move north on Friday to join Crook, from whom no additional news has been received, although no fears are entertained of the safety of his command. Custer's late action has had the effect to take the courage out of the couriers, and now none can be had to make the trip with a message for Crook.

The California Railroad Bond Controversy.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—In the Nineteenth District Court to-day, on motion of A. A. Cohn, attorney for John R. Robinson, a stockholder in the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to set aside the judgment of the court rendered on Tuesday last, that the indorsement of the bonds of the California Pacific by the Central Pacific was valid, Judge Wallace said he did not feel justified in rendering a judgment already rendered. The application was made to obtain judgment on an agreed statement of facts. The Supreme Court can pass upon the legality of the proceedings. The Court thereupon vicated the order to stay proceedings, and the motion to intervene was withdrawn.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To Day.—Fair weather, with local rains, light, variable winds and slight change in temperature and barometer.

Base ball: Louisville—Louisvilles 12, New Havens 5. Indianapolis—Indianapolis 0, St. Louis Red Stockings 1.

The injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company has been so modified as to allow the payment of the dividend to-day.

MRS. Johnson, the wife of a quack doctor residing at Flint, Mich., died there last evening soon after drinking a cup of tea. It is supposed to be a case of poisoning.

It is rumored that Gainsborough's painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was cut from its frame and stolen two months since, in London, has been discovered.

Citizens of Monroe, Mich., General Custer's native city, have taken steps toward erecting a magnificent monument to the memory of that brave officer and his comrades.

Haywood Grant was hung in Rome, Ga., yesterday for arson. He confessed to having killed four men, one of whom was General Hindman, of the Confederate army, at Helena, Ark.

A special from Menasha, Wis., says: Webster & Mason's hub and spoke factory was burned this evening, throwing sixty or seventy hands out of work, and causing a loss of $20,000 to $25,000; insurance $9,000.

It has been discovered that the Ohio Legislature, in amending the laws as to fees and salaries of county officers last winter, repealed the act of March 29, 1875, so that there is now no provision for compensation to county auditors and treasurers elected since that date.

In Middle and Southern Ohio, the constant rains for the past few days have caused considerable damage to the growing crops, fencing, railroad tracks and, in some instances, to live stock. The storm, in the shape of a waterspout near Loudonville, destroyed a number of wheat fields, carried off a hundred head of sheep, and washed out several hundred feet of railroad track, in some places to a depth of eight feet.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The President, Secretary Fish and Marshal Sharp left Washington yesterday morning for Deer Park, in Western Maryland.

Captain R. J. Hackett, a prominent steamboatman and coal dealer of Detroit, has made an assignment. Liabilities not known, but supposed to be heavy.

At Newark, N. J., yesterday, another body of the Friborn murderers was recovered. Officer Dickerson is expected to recover. He testified at the coroner's inquest.

POLITICAL.

New York.

LIBERALS DECLARE FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Executive Committee of the Liberal Republicans of the State Committee after a full interchange of opinions, from which it appeared the members uniformly favored the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, it was determined to call the State Convention at Saratoga on the 23d of August.

Arkansas.

A REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET TO BE NOMINATED.

LITTLE ROCK, July 14.—The Republican State Central Committee, which has been in session two days, decided this evening to call a Republican State Convention to meet on the 9th day of August, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

Ohio.

State.

Following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Forest county: Congress—George A. Jenks; State Senate—John G. Hall; Assembly—S. H. Haslet.

General.

Ho, my comrades, see the signal
Waving in the sky:
Hear the shouts from Maine to Kansas,
Victory is nigh!
Hold the fort, for Hayes is coming,
Victory signals still:
Send the answer through the Union,
Ohio says she will.

The trouble with Tilden is that, "reform is necessary" in his moral nature.

The Democrats should send Sitting Bull to Congress. He is in favor of reducing the army.

The 6,000 Liberals and Independents of New Jersey are almost to a man in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

The New York *Sun* says Tilden has an eye single to reform. Yes, that's his left eye—he hasn't seen out of it for years.—*Erie Dispatch.*

The Democrats say that Tilden does not wink at stealing. Quite likely; during the years of his intimacy with Tweed he learned to look at stealing without winking.

Matilda Fletcher, the Iowa orator, or oratrix, or oratress, or whatever you call it, who has been claimed for Tilden and Hendricks, has already made two speeches for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Post*, of which ex Postmaster General Jewell is part owner, says that Mr. Jewell will take the stump for Hayes in Ohio and Indiana during the October campaign.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Appeal*, an independent reform newspaper, objects to Tilden and refuses to support him because of his course during the war and the position it believes he holds on the financial question.

The Warren *Ledger* says: "Tilden will receive the entire Catholic vote. *Not one Catholic will vote for Hayes.*" Will the *Ledger* please inform its readers why Hayes will not receive any of the Catholic vote?

Hon. D. B. Thomas, Independent candidate for Governor of Tennessee, is preparing for a vigorous campaign in that State, and will give the Confederates a lively race.

Cries the gallant Watterson, in the *Courier-Journal*: "Don't be so bullet-headed as to vote for another military man." Oh, no! not by no means. Go for the man that declared the war a dead failure. He's the boy for your money.

The owners of a building in New Orleans compelled a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, which rented rooms in it, to take in an American flag bearing the names of Hayes and Wheeler, under pain of ejectment from the premises.

The Democratic platforms of 1860 and 1864 demanded Government aid for the construction of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, and now they arraign the Republican Administration for granting the very aid they demanded should be given!

Shannon Tilden is a salary-grabber. During his administration as Governor of New York the salary of that office has been raised from four thousand to ten thousand dollars a year, and yet Tilden is reputed to be worth five millions.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The campaign opens vigorously. The ward associations on both sides are organizing, and a notable fact is that the Republicans are sweeping in the discontented Democrats in considerable numbers. Ten joined the Third Ward Republican Association last night.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Boss Tweed has been heard from. He wants to come home and electioneer for "Tilden and Reform." He thinks he could accumulate several hundred thousand dollars by embarking in the reform business in New York this fall. But Boss, you're all right. "Reform" is the sweetest boon a man can enjoy.—*Norristown Herald.*

Richard McCormick, son-in-law of Senator Thurman, relates that Thurman remarked the other day: "It's amusing to hear our democratic people and papers speak of my neighbor, Hayes, as a man to be led around by some body. There is no man in the country of stiffer will and more positive character."

Reformed Episcopal Council.

TORONTO, July 14.—In the Reformed Episcopal Council to-day, General Buckingham presented a resolution to the effect that the office of deacon does not necessarily exclude the holder from pursuing a proper worldly occupation necessary to his support. The report of the Committee on the Advancement of the Church was presented and accepted. It recommended that Christ church, Chicago, be earnestly requested to release Bishop Cheney from the obligations of rector of that church; that Cheny be requested to accept the office of Presiding Bishop to which he has been elected by the council; that two or more missionary bishops be elected at this council. The report of the Committee on Revision of the Hymnal was accepted. It recommended that the hymnal be revised by the committee be printed and distributed to the different parishes and reported upon at the next council.

THE KUHLMAN MURDER.

Conclusion of the Hearing—Topmann Committed for Court.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the hearing in the case of William Topmann, charged with the murder of August Kuhlman, was resumed before Mayor Phillips. Very little additional evidence was elicited, and the case against the prisoner is not a very strong one.

Detective Miller testified that the prisoner stated to him at Mercy Hospital that he was rendered insensible by a blow, and knew nothing more until he was taken to a grocery; that he was awakened by a man shaking his hands in his (prisoner's) pocket, and the man struck him as soon as he awoke.

James Quinn reiterated his statement that the bed looked as if but one person had occupied it.

Dr. Campbell recalled—I was there on the morning of the occurrence; I know the location well; the head of the bed was against the wall and runs under the stairway about three feet; don't think it occupies all the space; I examined the wounds of Topmann, he had only a scalp wound on his head; he could have inflicted the injuries himself; his wound could have been done by a sharp instrument. (Witness was then shown two butcher knives taken from the shop, and he said the wound might have been made with one of them.) In his opinion the wound the prisoner sustained would not render him insensible; he is a healthy man and able to stand hard knocks; the wound on his head might have been caused by a hatchet.

Wm. Smith testified that the neighbors said they heard the butchers quarreling on the evening before the murder.

Celia Gipperich, a young lady to whom Kuhlman was engaged to be married, testified that the murdered man, about two weeks before his death, told her that he had trouble with the prisoner about money matters.

Ex-Chief of Police Hague testified that the prisoner told him he was out of bed when he was struck.

Other witnesses were examined, but nothing important was brought out by their testimony.

The Mayor decided to hold the prisoner for trial, and he was committed for the next term of the Court of Over and Terminer. He will be sent to jail as soon as he recovers from his injuries, which will be in a day or two.

The case was ably conducted on the part of the Commonwealth by W. C. Sullwagon, Esq.

A Losing Game.

Mr. Peters, the well known butcher and once member of the Legislature, bought five sheep from G. White *alias* Cochran, of Beaver county, and found afterward White had sold the lot to another butcher at an advance. He hired a buggy and drove after the man but didn't succeed in overhauling him. One of Alderman Smith's officers went to Beaver county Thursday and brought the honest farmer to the city. He paid Peters' buggy hire and other expenses and refunded the money, in all about $50, and was permitted to return to his farm. The profits of the transaction when the balance was struck did not come within several dollars of what G. White thought they would when he attempted his little game.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board—Statistics—Night Soiling Nuisance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, ex-Mayor Brush in the chair.

Health Officer Gray reported 479 nuisances abated during the month of June and fifty-one cases of small-pox visited. There were two suits instituted and 130 permits issued. The receipts from various sources during the month was $823.

The report was received.

A petition was received from a large number of citizens residing on Penn avenue, asking that the night soilers be restricted from driving their vehicles over the avenue between Third and Sixth streets. The petition sets forth that the residents are greatly annoyed by the noise and stench, and suggests that the soilers be required to travel over Duquesne way to the Point, on which thoroughfare there are fewer residences.

The Health Officer was instructed to notify the night soilers to go by way of Duquesne Way in driving to the Point.

Mr. James Logan appeared before the Board, asking the remittance of a fine of $50 imposed upon him by the Mayor for an alleged nuisance on Clark street. The Board declined to interfere with the Mayor's action.

A license was issued to Gus L. Braun to conduct cess pool cleaning during the day time.

Dr. Asdale presented a resolution providing that the Board shall not issue a license for cess pool cleaning by the "bucket method" after July 1st, 1877, and that all such licenses issued after this date shall expire at that time.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Adjourned.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REV. JOHN DE WITT, of the Third Presbyterian church of this city, is absent on his summer vacation.

REV. J. W. PARTRIDGE has resigned the pastoral charge of the Second Presbyterian church, of Scranton.

REV. R. S. VAN CLEVE, of Leetsdale, has been looking at the Centennial, and visiting friends in the east for a month.

REV. R. M. POLLOCK, D. D., has not accepted the call from the Wellsville U. P. congregation, as incorrectly stated.

REV. J. A. BRANDON has tendered his resignation of the pastoral charge of East Union U. P. congregation on account of continued ill-health.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church of Cross Roads, Presbytery of Allegheny, was celebrated with appropriate services last Sabbath.

THERE will be service in the Central R. P. church of Allegheny, to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock and evening at 7:45 o'clock, conducted by the pastor.

ON the Second Sabbath of June Rev. N. Grier Parke, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Pitston, completed the thirty-second year of his ministry in that place.

REV. W. J. HOLLAND, pastor of the Bellefield Presbyterian church, will deliver a sermon, on Sunday evening next, embodying the history of religious movements in the valley in which his church is situated.

REV. MOSES A. J. CHRISTIE will preach tomorrow morning at the Universalist church. No evening service. In the evening she will preach in the Reformed Episcopal church, Pennsylvania avenue, East End.

REV. A. D. MITCHELL, of Middletown, Pa., a member of the Presbytery of Carlisle, has been appointed to an army chaplaincy. Mr. Mitchell is an impressive and forcible preacher, and a Christian gentleman, respected and beloved by all.

MR. J. R. MAY, a licentiate under the care of Charleston Presbytery, has been received into Frankfort Presbytery and accepted a call from the Paris United Presbyterian congregation. His ordination and installation will take place in August.

REV. S. W. PEARSON, D. D., the esteemed pastor of Fourth Avenue Baptist church, has returned, after a brief season of seabathing at Brigantine Beach and Atlantic City, and will preach next Sabbath morning and evening. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

BISHOP DOMENEC announces that the annual retreat of the clergy will commence on the first Monday in August. The retreat will be held as usual, at St. Francis College, Loretto, which all the secular clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh are obliged to attend. There will not be a second retreat.

REV. WILLIAM HUNTER, D. D., formerly editor of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, has been appointed a member of the committee to revise the hymn book of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hunter is possessed of the qualifications of head, and his appointment is a guarantee that the work will be well done.

REV. DR. MACDILL, pastor of the U. P. church of Cherry Run, Ohio, preached his farewell sermon on the 25th ult., having served the church twenty-three years. On the 29th, his congregation assembled en masse at his house, presented him with a gold watch worth $150, a gold headed cane worth $35, and various sums of money. Mrs. MacDill got a gold breastpin and other valuable presents.

THE *United Presbyterian* says: By the very decided vote of thirty to nine the Centennial Commission has decided to abide by its vote, by which the Exposition is closed on the Sabbath. Our national character and traditions, as well as the law of God, have thus been signally honored, and the members of the commission making this decision have as signally honored themselves.

FRANKLIN and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., held its commencement on the 12th ult., thirteen young men graduating. The resignation of Rev. Dr. Nevin as President was accepted and the election of a successor postponed for six months. The degree of D.D., was conferred on Rev. E. J. Wolf, Prof. in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, and that of L.L. D. on Hon. Warren J. Hartranft.

THE *Nation* discusses the Indian question, and suggests a solution of the problem, as follows: Absolutely necessary as the war will be for a time, as soon as it is more than a mere question of retaliation, Christianity and patriotism alike dictate a course that will prevent such a calamity in the future. Let all the tribal distinctions be broken up at once; let the Indians understand that henceforth they must abandon the chase as the great means of obtaining a livelihood, and that their subsistence must be obtained from the cultivation of the earth; let them be treated as men, and held responsible as men; let them be supplied with churches and schools, and all the appliances of civilization; and let them be protected from the white men. Experiment has proved that the Indians can be civilized; and their civilization will cost far less and be far more Christian and honorable to the country than their extermination.

The London *Times'* Parish dispatch says ex-Queen Isabella starts from Santa on the 24th of September. It is stated that during her sojourn in Spain she will continue the negotiations for King Alfonso's marriage which have been going on for some time.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO SELL—TEN SHARES City Insurance Company Stock to the highest bidder. Address L. D., Commercial office.

WANTED—50 GOOD TRACK HANDS—To lay track on the Emlenton and Shippenville Railroad. A. G. DEVINNY, Contractor, Emlenton, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Bella's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth $10,000. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office.

WANTED—BONDS—5,000 MONONGAHELA Navigation Bonds. N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street.
July 3, 1876. tf

WANTED—100 MEN—20 HORSES AND 4 Carts, and 6 Plow Teams, at once, to work on K. C. and B. R. R. Apply to WEISS, BRITTON &

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

DOM PEDRO has gone to Europe, never more to return, thank Heaven! The fools will have one chance the less.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT's health is so much improved that he was able on Tuesday to call upon some of his old neighbors and friends at his home in Norristown.

THE Titusville *Courier*, "the only Democratic daily in Northwestern Pennsylvania," persistently refuses to put up the names of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and is as silent as the grave on the Presidential question.

THE vote of Chicago for Mayor, on Wednesday last, was as follows:

Monroe Heath, Republican	19,161
Mark Kimball, Democratic swallow-tail	7,518
Wm. McGrath, Democratic short-hair	3,363

Chicago gave 12,000 majority for GRANT, in 1872, and that continues to be about her figure.

HENDRICKS, in speaking of Governor HAYES, in his Indianapolis tirade, said:

"They say he is an honest man; was not the same kind of General Grant four years ago?"

True; but it never was said of Governor HENDRICKS.

WE CALL particular attention to the article in to-day's paper from the Brooklyn *Argus* on "Governor TILDEN as a Reformer." The *Argus* is now, and ever has been, a Democratic paper; and its testimony to the emptiness of TILDEN's reform professions is therefore the very best that can be had.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW, who supported GREELEY in 1872, is now for HAYES and WHEELER, and is a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress in the Bradford district. The district consists of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties, and is now represented by a Democrat, one POWELL, who crept in, in 1874, by a bare 100 majority.

THE exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New York for the week ending on the 10th inst. were $7,170,896, against $5,013,248 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $6,267,356 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since January 1, this year, amounted to $137,058,327, against $132,955,398 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $158,635,219 in 1874.

AN Albany dispatch to the Boston *Globe* says those who surround Governor TILDEN say that the most strenuous efforts will be made to keep down the Republican majority in Ohio at the October election, and that all the money that is needed to carry Indiana for the Democracy will be supplied. This taken for granted that they can buy as many "Hoosiers" as they want; but they will find that they are reckoning without their hosts. Still, the fact shows the kind of "reform" these people are introducing into the canvass.

THE trade returns of the port of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 30, 1876, show the total exports to have been $10,264,075, against $28,589,019 in the previous year. The increase is $11,666,056; and as this trade is constantly growing, it is not too much to expect that it will go to $50,000,000 in the current year. The exports of corn were 11,286,092 bushels, of wheat 3,632,143 bushels, of flour 171,656 barrels. The shipments of petroleum aggregated 57,904,663 gallons, of which 3,062,347 gallons were crude, 52,411,629 gallons refined, and 1,830,696 gallons naptha and benzine.

THE telegraph has recently noticed a defalcation in Washington city by the Treasurer of that city; and as the District of Columbia is entirely under Congressional control, it is presumiable that the Democratic papers will parade this as an instance of Republican dishonesty. In order to save them the trouble of that piece of folly we append the following from the Washington *Chronicle*:

The defalcation of James S. Wilson, Treasurer of the District, attracts attention to the condition of the appointments under the District government. The man Wilson is a Democrat, and has always been such. A large number of the other employees in the clerical service of the District government to-day are also Democrats.

FROM the extraordinary row that has been kicked up over the removals of JEWELL and PRATT, it would seem to be an accepted fact that the President has no right to remove any of the men about him without first consulting the public and the newspapers. No reasons have been given for these removals; and because the reason is not given, the removals are condemned. The old conviction that the President had the power to choose his own Cabinet officers, was, it seems, a delusion. He can choose such, only, as are acceptable to the newspaper press, and he must not turn any one out without a reason first made known to the public.

THE Washington *Star* gives the following incident as illustrating the "lemonade economy" of the House at Washington:

"Yesterday a resolution was introduced in the House directing the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, 'Blue Jean' Williams, 'to furnish the House with lemonade and iced tea.' On a viva voce vote all the members were clamorous for the passage of the resolution. Then the tall, gaunt form of 'Uncle Jimmy' Lofland arose, and 'I have the yeas and nays on that,' said he, and only thirty-one members had the nerve to vote in the affirmative."

The fellows who thus vote against giving lemonade to themselves at the public expense are not ashamed to go over to the Senate and drink the lemonade which is there furnished to Senators at the cost of the Government.

THE New York *Tribune* publishes the following extract from a private letter it has received from CARL SCHURZ, as an evidence that that gentleman is all right on the Presidential question:

"There is a striking contrast between the hard soft-money mixture in the Democratic platform and candidates, and the strong, fearless assertion of moral duty in the financial paragraph of Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance. The views he expresses about the civil service form the most comprehensive, most clearly expressed and in every respect most satisfactory civil service reform programme I ever saw uttered in a few words; and that programme is accompanied by the pledge of an honest man that, if he is elected, it shall be faithfully carried out in its completeness, and that no personal ambition shall interfere with the work. Never had civil service reformers a better opportunity to fight with a chance of real success—I mean the success of the cause, and not only the success of a candidate or a party. I shall support Governor Hayes heartily and actively, and I have never felt more clearly conscious of doing the right thing for the best interests of the country."

ONE of the most prominent members of the committee which waited upon Governor TILDEN to tell him what he already knew, that he had been nominated for President at St. Louis, was BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Indiana, who was an active Knight of the Golden Circle during the war. His speech to TILDEN was something remarkable. The Philadelphia *North American* says of it:

He traced the history of the country down to 1860, recounted the numerous hairbreadth escapes of the Constitution with pre-Raphaelitan fidelity, *and then made a leap from 1860 to 1876.* For sixteen years the muse of history slumbered, and Mr. Hanna has no recollection of the events into the deeps of which he and his party floundered and were lost. Well, when a party makes history of which it is ashamed, perhaps it be best thing it can do to ignore it, even though to do so create a hiatus of sixteen years in the history of a nation.

We suppose, from what we can glean of TILDEN's war record, that he was as much ashamed of that interval as HANNA was, and would be glad of the chance to blot it out.

MR. SAMUEL MASON, late President of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, sends to the Sheffield (Eng.) *Telegraph* a communication in which he states that he left England for the United States in 1844, and that the cutlery business has grown up, in this country, since that time. After enumerating the various large establishments for that manufacture on this side of the water, and the progress made therein, he says:

All those works, besides thirty-three more of a smaller class, are manufacturers of pocket and table cutlery. All these have been established in less than thirty-three years. Where is the progress, in America or Sheffield? When I returned to my native town nine months ago I looked for the improvements made during the thirty-one years of my absence, but I looked in vain, the same old smithy, and cutlers' shop, no improvement, the poor pallid-faced, consumptive-looking cutler at work in his box. Well may he drink down beer and sing—'We'll not go home till morning.'"

Sheffield must bestir herself if she intends ever to retain her present trade. I am aware that Sheffield manufacturers are looking forward to the next Presidential election in hopes of a reduction of tariff, Sheffield will be mistaken. It is not to the interest of America to reduce the tariff. If philosophy is history teaching by example, then protection is the true philosophy of the American Government, since every successful nation which has any element of wealth that needs protection has conferred it.

THE House bill, which has passed and been sent to the Senate, to compel the Pacific Railroads to settle with the Government and provide for the extinction of their debt to it, is not just such a bill as should have passed, but we are sincerely desirous it may become a law. In all fairness, the Government might have demanded much more exacting terms, and the railroad companies may thank their stars at getting off so well; yet the probability is that they will refuse to comply with even the mild terms thus offered them, and resort to litigation for the delay which will afford them longer time for their peculiar methods of operation upon Congress. The present law requires them to pay five per cent. of their net earnings into the United States Treasury; but they have refused to do it, upon the ridiculous plea that they *have* no net earnings, although they have for years declared and paid dividends to their stockholders. This is a specimen of their purpose to resist all attempts to compel them to meet their obligations to the Government, and the law which has just passed the House, is an effort to bring them to their senses. It provides:

First—The "net earnings," of which five per centum per annum is required by the existing law to be paid into the United States, are declared to be the gross receipts less only the actual operating expenses.

Second—The Secretary of the Treasury is to retain the whole amount earned by any Pacific railroad for Government transportation, one-half to be immediately applied to the liquida tion of interest advanced on subsidy bonds, and the other half to make part of a sinking fund.

The third section requires that on the 1st of February of each year the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies shall pay into the Treasury to the credit of said sinking fund $1,500,000 each, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the five per cent. payment and the Government transportation account (together with this sum) amount in the aggregate to twenty-five per cent. of the whole net earnings of each company for the year ended with the previous December. The net earnings are to be computed as above defined, and no provision is made for reinvesting or compounding the interest or the sums thus paid, but it is simply required that they shall be invested in United States bonds. The same requirements are made in regard to the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and the Central branch of the Union Pacific, except that the amounts of their annual payments are estimated at $350,000, $100,000, and $75,000 respectively.

The fourth section provides that whenever it is satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of the Treasury, by any of said companies, that seventy five per cent. of its net earnings for any current year are or were insufficient to pay interest for said year upon obligations paramount to those of the United States, and that such interest has been paid out of such net earnings, he shall remit as much of the twenty five per cent. as was thus applied. The sixth section prohibits the payment of any dividend by any of the companies at any time when it is in default of any amount required to be paid to the United States. Officers violating this section shall be liable to $10,000 fine and one year's imprisonment. It is next provided that the bonds shall be paid out of the sinking fund as they mature, and that said sinking fund shall be held also as security for all prior mortgages, and creditors paramount to the United States by the companies shall not be released from the duty of providing for such claims from other funds. By the ninth section the United States claim is made to cover all property granted to or acquired by the companies.

The remaining sections make it the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute for the benefit of the United States all violations of this act; provide that a failure for six months to comply with its requirements shall operate as a forfeiture of charter; declare that this act shall be held as an amendment of the acts of 1862 and 1864, and, finally, reserve the right to alter or amend them further or to repeal them altogether.

THE *Nation*, which was published last week, before Governor HAYES' letter of acceptance was made public, rather inclined to TILDEN, in its editorial columns; but this week, with that letter before it, it takes an entirely different turn. It says that the "letter of acceptance will be, and is, generally accepted as satisfactory. His language with regard to civil service reform and the currency is certainly as strong and frank as any one could desire." The only pordon of the letter which seems to it unsatisfactory is his treatment of the Southern question. It adds:

"If Mr. Hayes has the strength and courage, however, to live up to those parts of his letter which are explicit, we think he may be safely trusted as to the part which is obscure, and, from all we hear and can hear, we think he may be relied on to do what he says, though we do not in saying this conceal from ourselves the possibility that he underestimates the difficulty of his task.

"Still, the circumstances are such that we must trust somebody, and we are forced to the conclusion that he is more likely, taking all things into account, to meet the crisis in the way reformers wish to see it met than Mr. Tilden."

THE "Silver bill," which has now passed both Houses of Congress, authorizes $20,000,000 silver change, or token currency, over and above the sum required to redeem the fractional paper currency. There is a limit to the whole coinage of $50,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is left free to purchase the silver with any money in the Treasury at his command, and to pay out the silver change in the ordinary course of business, or exchange it for Treasury or national bank notes, without being required to hold or cancel the greenbacks thus received. Where the exchange is made for or in redemption of fractional currency the latter is to be covered into the sinking fund. The limit of $50,000,000 is based on the calculation that of the $43,000,000 or $45,000,000 fractional currency outstanding when the operation began in April, about $30,000,000 will come in for redemption, and adding the present authority for $20,000,000, will reach the required volume of token silver currency. There was a desire on the part of the Representatives of California and Nevada to repeal the legal tender (to the amount of $5) of the trade dollar, but it was deemed better to let this stand than to revive the less valuable old dollar, done away with in 1873.

PERSONAL.

Stokes is looking anxiously forward to the day when he can come out of prison, saying: "And yet I'm not sorry I sent Jim Fisk where the woodbine twineth."

A Captain Ahlstrom has swum down the Danube from Vienna to Pesth, without any apparatus, remaining thirty-nine hours in the water, and scarcely stopping to rest.

Minister Cushing has secured leave of absence to visit this country and arrange his private affairs. He will reach his home in Newburyport, Mass., during the latter part of August.

The London *Athenæum*, in noticing Mark Twain's new book, takes occasion to say: "The name of Mark Twain is known throughout the length and breadth of England. Wherever there is a railway station with a bookstall his jokes are household words."

The venerable Israel Washburn, Esq., considerably over ninety years of age, and the father of Congressmen, Governors, Senators and other eminent men of our country, is now lying in a feeble state of health at his home in Livermore, Me., in consequence of a slight shock of paralysis experienced a month ago.

A portrait of Shakespeare, purporting to have been painted by Mark Gerard, of Bruges, court painter to Queen Elizabeth, is exhibited now in London. It resembles the Jansen portrait, whose authenticity is doubted. It is a fine-country-squire view, hair and beard light auburn, eyes light hazel, complexion very fair. The Academy thinks it not unlikely that it is what its owner claims.

President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, during commencement week handed in his resignation to the college trustees, announcing that the demands of private affairs upon his time forbade his retention of the presidency, to the duties of which he has strenuously devoted himself during the best years of his life. At the urgent request of the trustees and faculty of Cornell he was induced to withdraw his resignation and to accept instead a leave of absence for one year.

THERE seems to be a general inclination to blame the Indian Department for the guns which aided the Sioux in their terrible slaughter of our brave three hundred. The truth is, when the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs came into office, almost the first order he issued was to the effect that no arms should be sold to the Sioux Indians under any circumstances whatever. The order was positive, and the Commissioner used every exertion in his power to carry it out. By those who are well informed it is believed that the Sioux obtain their weapons and ammunition from the settlements in British America and from renegade whites who succeeded in smuggling them into the country. The papers are blaming the President for the death of Custer: therefore we are not surprised that they should attempt to make the Indian Bureau responsible for the complete equipment of the savage Sioux.—*Washington Republican.*

The Irish Wesleyan Conference at Dublin has unanimously decided to admit laymen to conference.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The new Sultan of Turkey is said to have a bad temper.

The two public baths in New York were patronized last week by 52,476 bathers.

The London critics say those Hamerican hactors karnt pwonounce Hinglish, you know, to save their hize.

A Detroit husband is in trouble for whipping his wife because the baby did not take a first class prize at a baby show.

Nine gas companies, with an aggregate capital of $50,000,000, furnish the illuminating material for the city of London.

A boys' newspaper in Indianapolis is ten cents a year, and "anybody sending three names and thirty cents will receive a set of jack-stones."

The Surveyor General of Connecticut has testified that there is no such thing as even an approximately correct map of the State on file among the official records.

In the window of a shop in an obscure part of London is this announcement: Goods removed, messages taken, carpets beaten and poetry composed on any subject.

A remarkably brilliant meteor was seen in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan on Sunday night, its path-way being visible from fifteen minutes to an hour after it passed.

A citizen of Dakota took a Turkish bath in Omaha a few days ago, and died within an hour. The verdict of the jury was: "He hadn't ought to have got so much of the mud off of him at one time."

A large number of Boston cab-drivers have agreed to carry passengers, with baggage, from the principal railroad depots and steam-boat landings in that place to any part of the city for twenty-five cents each.

A lady traveler suggests the great need of having sleeping cars with bedrooms twelve feet square in them. No man ever knocked his head against the upper berth without wondering why Pullman and Wagner are so obstinate.

Chicago's debt in 1860 was $3,422,500; now it is $36,115,000. Taxes in 1860 amounted to $373,315; in 1875 they were $5,770,491, a much larger increase of percentage than in the valuation, and five times the increase in percentage of population.

Both branches of Congress have now passed a law containing a provision which prohibits the circulation through the mails of any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, or any gift enterprise or similar scheme in the nature of a lottery.

"Whaur's yer awksent, mon?" bawled a brawny Scot to a Cockney who was murdering the Scotch dialect in some public readings. The reader's wit was better than his elocution, for he immediately rejoined, "Why, you've got it," and the audience roared.

Davie: "Can ye gie's a pipe, John?" John: "Ou aye" (hands him one almost empty.) Davie: "Hae ye ony tobacca?" John: "Yes, yes, lad; I can gie that tae" (hands him a pill.") Davie (after filling): "Hae ye a match, John?" John (to third person standing by): "Guidness, he has naething but the jaws!"

John Henry, reading to his wife from a newspaper: "'There is not a single woman in the House of Correction.' There, you see, don't you, what wicked creatures wives are? Every woman in that jail is married." "It is curious," said she; "but don't you think, John, dear, that some of them go there for relief?"

A letter writer in the Albany *Evening Times* observes: "The Centennial has been a great hastener of marriages. People who under ordinary circumstances would have delayed their honeymoon till some indefinite future time have rushed into matrimony, so as to be in at the slaughter birds with one stone—go to the Centennial and on their wedding tour at the same time."

In India, where silver is the standard of value, the heavy decline in the price of that metal is felt with great severity by the people, especially by those who have permanent incomes. As there are over $50,000,000 legal tender notes, redeemable in silver, in circulation, and the coinage from 1868 to 1874 alone amounted to $134,788,340, it is obvious that the loss must be widespread.

At the Rosebud massacre a daring feat was performed by the gallant old chief of the Crows—"Old Crow," as he is commonly known. First Sergeant Van Moll, who was in charge of a company of twenty men of "A" troop, Third Cavalry, that had been detached to act with the friendly Indians during the engagement, was by some means cut off from the rest of his party; and the Sioux, seeing his position made a rush to finish him. Old Crow, however, with great courage, rushed down at a run, amidst a shower of bullets, taking the Sergeant up behind him, rode back in triumph, amidst the cheers and discomfiture of those who witnessed it, and the disappointed yells of the enemy.

Governor Tilden as a Reformer.

[From the Brooklyn Argus, Dem.]

Governor Tilden's speech reads beautifully. It is a middle chapter of his volume on "Reform," the preface to which was the paid-for reform advertisements, and the introduction to which was the eight reform planks in the St. Louis platform. Governor Tilden and Talleyrand enjoy the distinction of holding similar views in regard to the use of language. Reform, reform, reform rings out in all of Governor Tilden's campaign documents, from the opening advertisements to the speech of acceptance. But, very singularly, when we look for his expected order to arrest the thieves who stole $2,000,000 from the new capitol building, for the impeachment of the officials who liberated Tweed, and for the punishment of the men who have stolen $15,000,000 from the people of this city, we find nothing of the kind. Some may say that Mr. Tilden overlooked these little matters of "reform in detail," and others may say that there is nothing inconsistent in a man with Governor Tilden's antecedents talking and acting in this way. We beg leave to differ from them. Mr. Tilden is not the man who overlooks details when gathering up the shreds of threads leading to success. It is said that his money supplied carriages in over seventeen hundred election districts in this State to bring the "stay-at-home vote" to the polls in 1874. He did not forget to telegraph the inspectors of every Democratic district, in regard to sending to William M. Tweed, Chairman, the *probable* vote in 1868, immediately after the closing of the polls, by reason of which information the ballot boxes of New York city were stuffed with the requisite number of votes to elect Governor Hoffman over John A. Griswold. No, Mr. Tilden is decidedly a man of detail and a man who knows that the sufferings of the American people at the present time incline them to worship the banner which has "reform" inscribed upon it. We commend him for his sagacity. We have frequently recommended his examination in the essays of Governor Hayes as worthy of his emulation.

But when it comes down to the true meaning of the thing, there is not a well informed man in this section of the State who does not believe that Governor Tilden procured his nomination through a bargain with some of the most corrupt ring men out of the State prison. Three of his chosen delegates from this city were men who are now defendants in ring suits for fraud and conspiracy. Others of them are notorious for being the pals, dividers with and abettors of the Albany, the New and the Brooklyn rings. Every man in Brooklyn knows that a vote for Tilden is a vote for McLaughlin to the Navy Yard, Murphy to the Custom House, Kinsella to the Postoffice, Jacobs to the United States Marshalship, Britton to the District Attorneyship, Fowler to the Collectorship of Internal Revenue, and Kingsley to the Harbor Repairs in general. It is this ticket which the seventy-five thousand electors of Brooklyn are to vote this coming fall. They believe that Mr. Tilden was pledged to prosecute ring men in this State. They knew that he has not attacked the worst of them, and that instead of their being the rocks on his motion, they were his delegates to the St. Louis Convention by his special solicitation. A man elevated to the Presidency upon such shoulders, would not, in the estimation of those who know the facts, be exactly situated to introduce "practical reform." Almost every third man we meet says, "I am going to vote against the Brooklyn ring at any hazard. I voted for Tilden two years ago, but he is now the candidate of the ring, and down I must and go; for to elevate these men to Federal power would be equal to surrendering Brooklyn over to plunder." This is not our language, and we, too, supported Mr. Tilden for Governor in 1874, in a county which gave him one-third of his entire majority. This is the language of earnest men everywhere to be encountered. It is what they think of Governor Tilden as a "reformer."

The Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, speaking of the Democratic platform and ticket, says: "In short, Tilden and Hendricks are to each other what hard is to soft, salt to sugar, fire to water. Who likes hard money finds Tilden on the ticket; who prefers soft money may take to Hendricks. Who wants 'reform' has got Tilden; to him who believes that reform means only that the Republicans must surrender all fat offices to the Democrats, Hendricks is the man. A man once expressed the desire to his hostess that butter and hair might be served on separate plates. On the St. Louis ticket butter and hair have been carefully mixed together. But that does not deter a true Democrat. His stomach is 'copper-lined,' and if the name of the devil himself should stand on his ticket he would swallow him down altogether. Well, good appetite! and may it do you good."

STATE NEWS.

There were twenty-six deaths in Reading last week.

The Allentown rolling mill resumed operations on Monday.

A fifteen-year-old canary bird has just departed this life in Oxford.

There are eighty-five prisoners confined in the Dauphin county jail.

Philip Riley, of Shamokin, fell dead in the street at Sunbury on Sunday.

North Carolina peaches have made their appearance in the Philadelphia markets.

Samuel Kerper, aged twenty-nine years, died from sunstroke in Harrisburg on Wednesday.

Samuel Mengel, aged ten years, was drowned while bathing, on the 12th inst., in Reading.

The Lehigh Iron Company will blow in as soon as they can make satisfactory contracts for coal.

The Empire Car Works of York are to build four hundred freight cars for the Texas Pacific Railroad.

John C. Hoy, of Norristown, has a brass mounted pistol, which was taken from one of the followers of Captain Jack in the Modoc war,

The Montour County Agricultural Society will hold their annual exhibition in Danville, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September.

A Union county man killed twenty-five copperhead snakes in one day, recently. On the same day his daughter killed a large rattlesnake.

The property of the Lancaster watch factory, including machinery, was sold on the 12th inst. for $36,000. It was bid in for the old stockholders.

Franklin Hummel, of Harrisburg, died suddenly on Wednesday, on Front street of paralysis. The age of the deceased was about fifty-four years.

The Phœnix Iron Company have shipped a bridge span 307 feet in length to Havre de Grace for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

A daughter of Jesse Heacock, Greenwood township, Columbia county, was thrown from a wagon on Sunday last, and so badly injured that she only lived a few minutes. She was aged twenty-one, and was a milliner.

Judging from reports given in the *Gazette and Bulletin*, Williamsport Councils are made up of as veritable Dogberries as were ever collected in one body. They have done their best, lately, to exclude reporters from their meetings.

The patriotic citizens of Somerset erected a large liberty pole on the Fourth of July, but a violent wind storm came up on the next afternoon, and it was blown to the ground. Two men were passing in that vicinity in a wagon just as it toppled over, and they barely escaped being crushed to the earth.

At the mining village of Dunmore, on the Fourth, a son of a miner named John Norman was firing off a small cannon. Just as he was touching it off his sister, aged eighteen, stepped in front of it, and received the whole charge in her left side. Her death ensued in a short time. She was a young lady of remarkable beauty and amiability.

Several Catholic priests in Pennsylvania have been swindled by a man whose operations are illustrated by the following instance: He represented himself to be an banker merchant named George H. Yeatman, and called upon the Rev. Luke McCabe, of Chester county, and presented him with a check for $300, saying that it had been given to him by a man who had formerly been a member of Father McCabe's church. There were $5 50 charges which Yeatman said he had paid. Father McCabe gave the rogue that amount in money. The check was worthless.

A report comes from Lancaster as follows: "In 1848 Isaac Hubley, a well known Lancasterian, took sick, and, notwithstanding the services of the most eminent physicians were secured, he could obtain no relief. His bowels refused to act, and after all other remedies known in the science had failed, his physicians, Drs. Patrick Cassidy and H. E. Muhlenburg, resolved to administer to him pure metartic quicksilver. They gave him, from time to time, large doses of the subtle liquid, until he had taken four pounds of it, and then he died and was buried in Trinity churchyard. Some days ago his remains were disinterred and removed from Trinity to Woodward Hill, and in his coffin was found the quicksilver, as pure and bright as when it was administered to him. One of the surviving relatives secured several ounces of it as a memento."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nobb, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, C. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
AMOS E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., July 12, 1876.
Notice to Butchers and Bakers.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 17, inclusive, for supplying the County Jail with
MEAT AND BREAD,
From the 20th instant until the 15th day of January, 1877.
The meat must be good Rolling Beef, not to contain more than 30 per cent. of bone.
The Bread must be manufactured from good Wheat Flour, and in all respects of the best quality, the loaves to weigh one and a half pounds each.
Both Meat and Bread to be delivered in such quantities and times as the Warden or his Deputy may direct.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the GRADING AND MASONRY of the
Duquesne Inclined Plane
Will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 126 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, until 12 M. of TUESDAY, July 25, 1876.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Samuel Diescher, Engineer, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. A. COLTON, President.
KIRK Q. BIGHAM, Secretary.

MOSQUITO BARS
FLY BARS.
NETTING!
BY PIECE OR YARD.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
UPHOLSTERERS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1876.
CITY TAXES, 1876.
Notice is her by given that the duplicates for City, Poor, School and Business Taxes and Water Rents for the year 1876 have been placed in my hands for collection by the several persons authorized to assess the same.
An account of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all Taxes and Water Rents paid on or before August 1st, 1876.
All Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after August 1st, 1876, will be placed in the hands of collectors, with 10 per cent. added for expenses of collection. For the accommodation of taxpayers the office will remain open on Saturdays until 8 o'clock, P. M.
Statements of amount of taxes will be furnished on application at desk No. 1. When parties desire to pay water rents, the name of the owner of the property against which the water rent is assessed should be stated.
C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co
110 MARKET STREET,
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
Corner Third and Wood Streets.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 69 Fifth avenue Pittsburgh.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis AND Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, T. F. Chalfant retiring. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.
T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.
In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on the house, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor.
T. F. CHALFANT.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.
C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.
This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.
Centennial
Headquarters
FOR
FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
Bunting, Silk and Muslin Flags at Lowest Prices.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
STOCK JUST A
WITH LOW
WM. SEMPL
Dress Goods.
We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods Department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in any part of the United States.
New Fresh Goods on every counter.
New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.
Black Wool, all wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.
NEW COLORS.
Newest shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest shades in Colored Mohairs.
Latest styles in Summer Plaids, at all prices.
Latest styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest styles and shades in Brocaded Goods.
FOR SUMMER.
Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Debeges.
BLACK SILKS.
Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality. Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Broaded Silks.
All shades and lowest to finest grades in Linens and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambrics, &c.
LIGHT GOODS.
Fancy Fringed and Bordered Lawns and Chintzes, Plaid Chintzes in Navy Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.
The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Mens and Boys' wear.
Special inducements for this month.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
ASHWORTH AND CLARK'S O.

SUMMER RESORTS.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.
BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA
MOUNTAIN RESORT.
Terms $10 per week. Send for descriptive circular
W. H. WILKINSON & CO., Proprietors.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
Cambria county, Pa. This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of guests June 15, 1876. Situated on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, no more desirable place can be found anywhere. For terms, &c., address
J. D. McCLELLAN, Superintendent.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, Monmouth Co., N. J
This new and Magnificent Seaside Hotel will be open JUNE 8, 1876.
Containing 250 handsomely furnished rooms; gas, elevator, electric bells and all the modern conveniences.
Ample capacity for 500 guests without crowding.
The Hotel is 200 feet from the beach, where the bathing is unsurpassed on the coast. While a magnificent fresh-water lake is within 200 feet of the verandah, affording a healthful and pleasant resort for rowing and sailing.
An elegant band of music will be in attendance the entire season (four months.)
Warm, Salt and Fresh Water Baths in the Building.
1½ hours from New York city, 3½ hours from West Philadelphia, without change of cars.
For circulars apply at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, or at the Monmouth House.
MULLIN & McKINNIE, Proprietors.
G. W. MULLIN, of St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.
HENRY McKINNIE, of Depot Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J.
Se habla Espanola.
A fine livery in attendance for use of guests.
ON THE SEASHORE!
Plimpton House,
WATCH HILL POINT, R. I.
Near east terminus of New York and Stonington Steamboat Line. Fare from New York $4. Surf Bathing and all shore attractions unsurpassed.
Cool, Clear, Comfortable Quarters.
JNO. A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.
BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
The Bedford Springs will open for the reception of Guests on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE.
Connections are made with all trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Harrisburg, Pa., and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, Md., for passengers desiring to go directly through to the Springs.
Tickets and Drafts can be had at railroad offices, and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 14, 1876.

Business at the banks was essentially the same as has been reported for the former days of the week, except that perhaps there was a little increase in the volume of the usual routine transactions over the counter, owing to the transient improvement in commercial activity. Money was universally reported plenty; bank patrons exhibited little or no disposition to increase their calls for assistance, and a rather indifferent feeling prevailed all around. So far as the banks are concerned, at least, the situation continues unsatisfactory, and the outlook is unfavorable for any immediate improvement in trade. July promises to fall even behind June in the way of business. The sun market is quite abundantly supplied with funds the available surplus being somewhat increased since the first of the month, and discount rates are quite easy, though nominally quoted at the old rates for regular discounts at the banks to their customers. The bank statements, a number of which appear this morning show that the banks occupy a position of much strength and ease, as they have done for the past year or more.

—In a recent discussion on silver coinage in the French Senate, a member stated that he had received information from "very trustworthy authority in Germany" that the German Government was about to push forward rapidly the monetary reform, and had adopted measures for selling 120 tons of silver monthly, in order to get rid of it while there was still a market." At the present value of silver, this represents about $4,250,000 of silver to be put on the market for absolute sale each month; an amount nearly equal to the current rate of production for the world. The New York *Bulletin* in this connection says that the knowledge, thus revealed, that such a large extra supply of silver is to be thrown on the market for absolute sale has no doubt contributed in a large measure to the extreme depression in price that silver is just now undergoing. The bullion dealers now know the prospect; they can measure the supply to be forthcoming, and naturally enough they adapt prices to the emergency. It would seem probable that the marketing of this supply may develop the climax of the crisis in the silver market and produce the lowest depression of price; for when this stock has been disposed of a depressing element of uncertainty will have been removed, and a large interest will have been established among dealers in favor of maintaining the price of the metal.

—Relative to the depression that has for some time existed in the market for Bonanza stocks in San Francisco, the *Bulletin* of that city says:

"The recent soft tendency in the shares of the California and Consolidated Virginia mines has shaken the faith of some of the stockholders in the permanency of all mining values. Every dividend paid by the Consolidated Virginia mines for the past six months has been followed by a decline in the stock considerably greater than the amount of the dividend. In January the shares were in the nineties; in February and March they were kept for the most part in the eighties, but soon fell to the seventies, where they remained in May and for a portion of June. After the June dividend, they got into the sixties, and during the current month the sixties have been in the fifties. The multiplication of shares which took place in March led many to believe that the large owners were getting ready to shed their stock, and this probably has contributed to the depression. In January, 1875, there record of transactions at the San Francisco Stock Board shows that 70,699 shares of the Consolidated Virginia were sold, equal to 306,000 shares of the present issue. On the basis of the new stock, the sales this year have been as follows:

January, shares	49,500
April, shares	51,400
February	24,300
May	31,400
March	20,000
June to 24th	25,100
Total	200,500

"The above sales were made at only one of the boards. Taking $90 as the average of the stock in January and $60 as the average now, we find the depreciation in the value of the mine to have been as follows:

January	$18,000,000
June	12,000,000
	$6,000,000

Dividends six months	$ 6,480,000
Working expenses	3,000,000
	$ 9,480,000
Depreciation unaccounted for	$6,720,000

—The London *Economist* of the 1st says: By the last German mint returns it appears that no gold was coined in that week ending June 17, but the cessation is probably owing to a pressure for subsidiary coins. Silver has fallen to the lowest price yet quoted, viz., 50d.

The discount quotations rather, in the chief Continental cities are as follows:

	Bank rate.	Open market.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paris	4	3½
Berlin	3½	3½
Frankfort	4	3½
Hamburg	3½	3½
Amsterdam	3	2½
Brussels	2½	2
Vienna	4½	3½
St. Petersburg	5	4½

Little influenced by European politics, United States bonds have maintained the prices to which they have advanced in Lisbon. Railway securities have little change.

—The following stocks were sold last evening at Thomas F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

22 shares Allegheny Gas Company, $35 10.
20 shares City National Bank, $28 63.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 14, 1876.

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1865, coup	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1867, coup	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1868, coup	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
10-40's, coupons	118	118	118	118	118	118
Currency 6's	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
New 4½'s, coup	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Pullman	109					
Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	26	25¾	26	25¾
Adams Express	100					
Wells-Fargo Ex	85					
American Ex	58¼					
U. S. Express	49					
New York Central	103¾					
Erie	14¾					
Do. preferred	29¾					
Hazleton	23½					
Michigan Central	89¾					
Panama	135					
Lake Shore	73¾					
Illinois Central	93¾					
Cleveland & Pitts	94					
Northwestern	42¾					
Do. preferred	66¾					
C. C. C. & I	43					
N. J. Central	72¾					
GOVERNMENTS.						
U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	10-40's, registered	117¾			
5-20's, 1865	116	10-40's, coupons	117¾			
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	New 5's	117¾			
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	125½			
5-20's, 1868	121					
STATE BONDS.						
Tennessee, old	46¾	Virginia, old	27			
Tennessee, new	46¾	Missouri 6's	105			
Virginia, new	39¾					

London, July 14, 2 P. M.—The bullion gone to the Bank of England on balance to-day is £700,000. Consols 94 3-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 105¾; 5-20's, 107½; Central 97; Erie 15½; do preferred 28¾.

Paris, July 14.—Rentes 104 francs 75c centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Bourse was depressed yesterday in consequence of rumors of difficulties at St. Petersburg, where one bank is reported to have suspended.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Although greatly depressed nothing yet that can be considered a panic is prevailing in mining stocks. No failures are known to have occurred, though there are rumors to that effect. If the leading stocks go much lower uncovering margins a break will no doubt follow. Stocks weaker after board to-day.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 14, 1876.

BUSINESS was somewhat stimulated by the cooler weather to-day, and the volume of transactions shows a moderate increase over the very limited trade of the two preceding days. Prices were as a general rule steady, the only important changes being a decline in lard and new advances in sugar and petroleum, under the continued strength of those staples. The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,317	Apples, bbls	129
Corn, bus	800	Cheese, lbs	22
Rye, bus	468	Butter, pkgs	66
Oats, bus	825	Bacon, pcs	434
Potatoes, bus	32	Bacon, lbs	112

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers fill charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade is still very much limited in volume, but the strength in corn and oats continues, with an advance of about 1c on the latter staple. Wheat is quiet and unchanged. We quote at $1 20@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 15@1 20 for prime Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90@$1 10. Corn is firm under a limited supply and the demand continues very quiet. We quote sacked at 56@57c for prime yellow; 53@55c for high mixed; 51@53c for low mixed. Ear 54c for high mixed; 52@54c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed. Oats were strong and in insufficient supply, causing an advance of 1@2c. We sell at 35c for Ohio white at 35c, which was rather an outside price; and 1 car at 36c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 32@33c; white do 34@37c; Western white 36@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye 98 quiet but firm at 70@80c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 5@10c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues easy but choice grades are not quotably lower. The rates current are as follows, for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat family $7 75 barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 20c off ₩ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading makers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 00@7 75; Minnesota is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₩ barrel; $2.25 @2 50; graham $5 00 ₩ barrel.

HAY—Continues quiet and steady. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $12 00@14 00 per ton for prime, down to $9 00@10 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store, at a basis of $15 00@16 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on cars as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@14 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $8 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $11 00@13 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are in good supply with common grades easy while choice rating are firm. We quote at $3 00@4 00 for choice; $1 50@2 50 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market continues flat and lifeless, and there is not much outlook for improvement, the tendency being toward inside prices. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 20@22c per lb; prime 18@19c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price. No fresh roll coming in.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and rather easy at previous quotations. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@9½c for choice; 8@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 3@6c; sliced peaches 5@7c; quartered do 3@5c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c; blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 20@22c. Raspberries 18@20c. Cherries—Common 12@ 15c; pitted 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 20@22c. Raspberries 18@20c. Cherries—Common 12@

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 28, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 14, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.97	72	95	W.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P. M..	29.84	83	67	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.86	78	92	S.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.879 Highest thermom....86
Mean thermom.... 77.7 Lowest thermom....71
Rainfall.....0.26

A Sad Disaster.

By the flood at Crow's run, near Freedom, Beaver county, Thursday evening, the dwelling of Mrs. Lighthill was washed away, and that lady and her four children were drowned. Three of the bodies were recovered yesterday.

Seasonable.

Light literature is just the thing for this hot weather, and it can be obtained in all wholesome varieties at Gildenfenney & Co.'s, No. 69 Fifth avenue, whether in the form of standard novels or magazines, pictorial and story papers. Their counters and shelves are filled with the very best. They can also supply stationery of all grades, pocketbooks, albums, games and notions generally.

Union Township Republican Club.

A Hayes and Wheeler campaign club has been organized in Union township, and one hundred and forty-three men have been already enrolled. Mr. George Archbald is President of the club. A marching club will be formed on Wednesday evening next at the *Green Tree* school house. A full attendance of Republicans is requested.

The Will of Mr. Singerly.

The statement as to the disposition of his property made by Mr. Singerly contained some errors. It seems that he simply provided, specially, for Miss Myers, leaving her the house on Second avenue and ten dollars per week (not month) during her life, and the furniture absolute. The balance of the estate is to be divided among the heirs, twenty-five in number, under the State laws.

Poor's Railroad Manual.

We have received from H. V. Poor, Esq., a copy of his valuable Railroad Manual of the United States, for 1876-77, the condensed statistics of which we puplished in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago. The work is the only one of the kind in existence, is full of value to all persons in any way interested in railroads, and may be had of Messrs. H. V. & H. W. Poor, 68 Broadway, New York, at the usual price, $5, although the present issue is larger by 100 pages than in any previous year.

Smythe's Excursion.

The steamship State of Pennsylvania, with Smythe's European excursionists, left New York for Belfast on the 13th inst. In the list of cabin passengers are the following Pittsburghers: W. C. Smythe, M. Hock, J. Peirie, John Whitehead, H. E. Evans, John Low, John McCullough and son, J. Cauley, Mrs. J. Cauley, J. M. Stenger, J. Kauffman, C. Knabs, Mrs. Farley, R. M. Kennedy, Mrs. R. M. Kennedy, C. Smith, Mrs. C. Smith, Charles H. Onions, Letitia L. Orr. The list comprises eighty passengers.

The Monongahela Wharf.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Hahn in the Chair.

The following bills contracted by the late wharfmaster were referred to a special committee for examination and report: D. Shannahan, hauling and lumber, $171 15; James McGovern, lumber and labor, $150 36.

The ordinance consolidating the committees on Monongahela and Allegheny wharves was ordered to be returned to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

The time of meeting was changed from 7 o'clock P. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of the 5th of the month.

A committee was appointed to visit the wharf at the Point, and to examine and report on the application of W. J. and S. R. Patterson for a reduction of wharfage. Adjourned.

A Compromise Effected.

In 1872 some five suits were brought in the United States District Court in this city against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, under laws then in existence, to recover penalties for making false returns of, and also to recover taxes alleged to have been due on the interest on bonds, and on the net earnings and profits of the road. Judgment was obtained against the railroad, and some $2,000 was paid on account. Since then *efforts* have been making at a compromise with the Government, and this *finally* proved successful, a proposition having been received a few days ago from Revenue Commissioner Pratt (now resigned), stating that after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General they had decided to allow a compromise upon the payment by the Connellsville road of the sum of $6,763 35 in addition to the $2,000 already paid on account. Under this Treasurer Donnelly, of the Connellsville road, yesterday squared up the account by calling upon Clerk McCandless, of the United States District Court, and handing over to him the amount of the compromise.

Accident to the Limited Mail.

The limited mail west, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne Railroad, which left the Union depot on Thursday at 6:02 P. M., was thrown from the track at Lucas station, near Mansfield, O., about midnight. The train consisted of a baggage, mail and two passenger cars, which, after leaving the track, ran a considerable distance, but the ground being level no serious damage was done, and not a passenger was injured. The engine and cars were, of course, incapaciated for further service for the present. The engineer, John Hess, and his fireman, were the only ones hurt, and they escaped with slight bruises, and were able to proceed to their homes in Alliance. The tracks were repaired at once, and the *debris* of the wrecked train was removed, but another occurrence prevented the arrival or departure of any of the through trains since. At a point about two miles west of Lucas, workmen had been engaged replacing a wooden bridge over Black Fork creek with an iron structure. The water in the creek had become swollen to such a degree that the trestle work was washed away by the sudden flood. This caused a detention of trains both ways for several hours, but the damage was repaired yesterday, and the trains did not run Saturday morning arrived last night about eleven o'clock.

—Since the above was written we have learned that Mr. Hayes, the baggage master, is seriously injured, and that Mr. Hess, the engineer, is dead. Two brakemen are also reported as badly cut and bruised.

A Remedy Against Discrimination.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

That Pittsburgh interests are being very seriously crippled by the high rates charged on goods shipped to and from this city, compared with the rates charged to shippers east and west of us, cannot be gainsaid. The evil is generally felt, and freely admitted. What is the remedy? Is it in calling upon Congress; upon State Legislatures, or upon the newspaper press? I apprehend not. The first duty of Pittsburgh shippers is to help themselves. The remedy lies in their own hands; but it will cost them something, (and not very much,) to apply it. The building of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad, now in the hands of gentlemen who have Pittsburgh interests at heart, will bring speedy relief to our depressed industries, and give our manufacturers and shippers a fair chance to compete with other points. The project is now in such shape that fifty men, by subscribing $10,000 each, can secure an assured success. There ought to be one hundred such men. Will they be forthcoming? If they are not, it is about time Pittsburgh manufacturers should cease their "wail for peace," and cease calling upon others for aid. A competing line is the only remedy, and this the Northwestern project guarantees, by the building of a short line of seventy miles, through New Castle to Youngstown, where connections can be had to all important points, East and West. The terms of subscription are of the most liberal character, one of the conditions being that the certificates of stock, after the road shall have been finished one year shall be received at par in payment for one-half the freights earned by the road, provided the other half of such freights earned shall be paid in cash. The capital stock is only $1,800,000, and less than half of that sum subscribed would put the road upon a solid basis. The farmers all along the line will subscribe about $500,000; and, if the road is built, the rest of the stock must be taken in Pittsburgh. One might suppose that it would all be taken here, without much trouble, since the business prosperity of this great manufacturing center depends so largely upon the enterprise. Are Pittsburghers in earnest in this matter? If so, it then show it. They must put their own shoulders to the wheel, or they will never get out of the rut. They must do less complaining about discrimination and come down with their subscriptions. BUSINESS.

The Successful Extension

Of the United States Life Insurance Company's business in this section shows that faithful devotion to important trusts is observed and appreciated. The Company's *prestige* will cause its representatives to meet with respect in every quarter, and the unrivaled security and permanence of the company will give them success in their work. The General Agency is at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, where competent men can secure local agencies. S-W.

The Poor of Pittsburgh

Report of the Improvement Association.

Harrowing Scenes of Misery and Degradation.

The True Mission Field.

Ragged Prayer Meetings---The Curse of Intemperance---Rapacity of Landlords---An Appeal for Aid, etc.

The report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, from December 29, 1875, to April 7, 1876, has been laid before us. As our readers are aware, the system of giving relief to the poor was reorganized last winter, upon a new plan, and the brief experience which has been had with the present system warrants us in saying that it is an entire success. John H. Shoenberger, Esq., is the President of the association, and Mrs. M. H. McGoffin Secretary. The Board of Managers is as follows:

President, Mrs. W. A. Herron; Vice President, Mrs. M. Harding; Treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Woods; Secretary, Mrs. M. H. McGoffin; Superintendent of Central Office, Mrs. H. C. Lippincott. Mrs. W. Thaw, Mrs. Dr. Cote, Mrs. T. A. Rowley, Mrs. Sweitzer, Mrs. M. Grier, Mrs. Dr. Shaw, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. J. Watt, Mrs. Geo. Irwin, Mrs. W. D. Cummings, Mrs. W. E. Schmertz, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Miss Poindexter.

REPORT.

In its brief existence of three months, the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor does not claim to have solved the problem which has perplexed the mind and baffled the skill of profound thinkers for many ages. Inspiration tells us "Ye have the poor always with you," and how to lighten the burden of those who bear it, demands the best efforts of head and heart. A close observance of numerous organized systems of relief, reveals many excellencies, and yet, after a vast expenditure of labor and money, there seems but little abatement of the misery and degradation which walk hand-in-hand with abject poverty. Pittsburgh may contemplate with just pride her many noble charities, stretching out strong, helpful hands to the widow, the orphan, the aged, the sick and the degraded, but the teeming population of alleys, courts and by-ways, the multitudes unsheltered in "homes" and "retreats," what of these? To reach this mass, to probe it to the center, to separate from the *human* portion, the squalor and wretchedness which adhere with deadly tenacity, is the aim of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor. With the firm conviction that all physical relief, unaccompanied by an effort to raise the recipient from the mire, is but a transient benefit, the moral reformation of the poor is the foundation upon which the managers of the new association hope to build. That this feature of the work will demand the most patient and unremitting toil, and an unwavering faith in Him who is "able and willing" to help, those who have enlisted in the service, fully realize. That the desired results cannot be attained by gratuitous and occasional service, is apparent. To be a sucessful work, it must be a *life* work. Time, unclaimed by other duties, must be given, and none can afford to devote themselves thus unrecompensed. A thorough knowledge of the habits, the every-day life of the class whose condition we strive to ameliorate, must be acquired before we can minister to them intelligently or serviceably. It is not sufficient to fill the baskets as they are presented at our doors. We have Christ's example to seek and to save. With unwearying steps and unfaltering courage, rickety stairs must be climbed, "depths where untold miseries lie," must be penetrated, before we can find that which is lost.

To systematize the work, the city has been divided into ten districts, each one in charge of a missionary or visitor, who visits her district daily. Families requiring assistance are not kindly and sympathizingly dealt with; and every effort is made to relieve the needy and distressed. Blanks are furnished the visitors to be filled with such facts as the following: Number of families visited and relieved; their religious belief—if they have any; nationality; employment; cause of want, and any items of personal interest. In addition to these statements, an explicit account of the class of people encountered; their mode of living; the material aid administered, and the manner in which they receive the counsel and instruction proffered, is prepared by the visitor and presented at each weekly meeting of the Board, thus keeping the managers conversant with the progress of the work. These records are preserved on file, in order that the future historian of our nation, within the capacity of these people, are limited. The utility of trades is here clearly evident, as very few possessing one, apply for assistance. The masses are day laborers. Scarcity of work has brought to want many, whose habits are industrious and frugal. Improvidence, thriftlessness, and utter ignorance of the value of money and its equivalents seem synonymous with the term poverty—but, after all, the primal cause of indigence in its most distressing form, is—intemperance —the curse alike of rich and poor. This assertion is the result of a close scrutiny of the causes which produce effects apparent to the most casual observer. If Christian people could realize the extent to which this evil prevails, and the fearful consequences resulting therefrom, their feelings would undergo a vast change. The reports of visitors are filled with startling incidents. Allow me to mention only a few facts. A child infant of a few months, is literally fed on whisky, its faculties so stupefied that the dissolute mother has but little trouble with it, and can carouse without interruption. Another case: A man, his wife and five grown sons and daughters, spent days and nights in drunken revels and brawls. In a sober moment the realization of his misery so overwhelmed the husband and father, that he plunged into a suicide's grave. So besotted were the other members of the family that this fearful tragedy made no impression upon them, and the life blood dried on the floor, its ghastliness not being sufficiently potent to induce an effort to efface it. Not one of this family can read, and they are natives of our own city! Of the one ray of light in this dark picture, a visitor writes: "I have taken the one child in this family to Sabbath school. The little fellow is bright, intelligent and manly, and is delighted with the school. I understand from a neighbor that he tried to patch his tattered garments that he might appear respectable, his mother being too drunk to even hold a needle. He came to me yesterday, his face beaming with pleasure. Said he, 'I think mother will do some good now; she has promised to go to church with me.'" These are not exceptional cases. Whole families drink from the same bottle the poison that will obliterate every human element from their natures, and reduce them to a state of beastly degradation. The many heart-sickening developments which have been made in the last three months, the knowledge of the alarming prevalence of a vice amongst the lower classes which brings in its train want and crime, should lead every thoughtful man and woman to pause and reflect. "Does any shadow of responsibility with regard to this giant evil rest upon me?" is a question each one of us may ask with great propriety. Is it a matter of small moment that thousands of men and women in this city are in the grip of the Demon of Drink? A great moral struggle is going on, and where do we stand? Are we "heroes in the strife?" Neutrality, if it were possible, were criminal! It is not possible! If no word of ours is spoken in warning, if no act of ours shows that we "dare to do right," we are "sowing the wind, "and the sickles may already be sharpening for the reaping!

WRETCHEDNESS AND KILLINGS.

The miserable habitations of the poor, and the exorbitant rents demanded, are prolific sources of distress. Think of three families living in one room, which never a glimmer of sunlight penetrates. The vitiated air almost stifles our visitor as she enters, and here human beings live. The same visitor waded through a passage ankle deep with water, to reach another family. Opening a door she found them, decidedly of the better class, honest, sober and industrious. Lack of employment had reduced them to a pitiable state of want. Sickness was added to their other calamities, and sweat and tears, when water trickled down the walls of their wretched room, and there was no spot on which the bed could stand and be kept dry. Underground apartments, meriting the name of cellars, bring to their owners a monthly rent of four dollars and twenty-five cents for a single room! In these hard times, it may be difficult to raise such an amount, when the reward of "nights of weary toil" is forty cents for making a man's fine coat, and twenty-five cents for a vest, and ten cents for knitting a pair of long stockings for an adult! Is it a marvel that despair seizes even the stouthearted? Men and women of Pittsburgh, you know nothing of the utter misery and woe lying not a stone's throw from your pleasant homes!

THE SYSTEM OF RELIEF.

The plan and some facts of the work have been imperfectly stated. We hope to convince you that good has resulted from it. The system of administering relief is such that a great deal of imposition and unworthiness are discovered in time to prevent aid from being misapplied. Constant supervision makes this possible—and this is a necessary, much work. No order for relief is filled without the indorsement of the visitor of the district, and none are assisted but those who are absolutely in need. When the visitation began, it was not cordially received, and visitors were regarded with more or less suspicion. Now, they are eagerly watched for, and poor creatures are learning that naught but genuine interest in their welfare, could induce woman to brave storm and pestilence to reach them. Tender sympathy has won their confidence, and pent-up hearts pour out their woes and stories, so glad of a willing ear, "and pitying tears, for tears can speak." The patient and faithful discharge of duty on the part of the visitors, is evident in the marked improvement in many families. Cheerful industry has taken the place of the most desponding indolence; cleanliness reigns where dirt and squalor held high carnival; economy and thrift are being cultivated, because a hitherto unknown comfort is the result; old garments are made to do honorable service, by the magic of the "stitch in time," and in many other ways has the social condition undergone a great change. But, above all, they are being "lifted up to God," and this is the only basis of real improvement. "The beauty of Holiness" is exemplified in the self-sacrificing labors of the faithful missionary. The life our blessed Master, "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," is held up to their view, and earnestly are they urged to walk in His footsteps.

AN APPEAL.

And now, Christian people, how will you aid us in this great work? We sit in our luxurious churches, our souls lulled into calm serenity, and dreamily floating in our minds is the belief that the stream of Christian influence flowing from the pulpit gathers rills from the pews, and rolls down the broad aisles and into the world, a mighty flood, leaving no arid soil unwatered. Those are beautiful illusions, but the time will come when we shall be startled into the realization that it was the merest illusion! The revelations of the three months of House Mission work have deprived us forever of the refuge of ignorance with regard to the heathenish darkness and unspeakable misery at our doors. We need prayers, we need sympathy and we need more. We need material aid to minister to material wants. Hunger and thirst are items of our natural life which must be appeased before the soul knows its longings for the "bread which cometh down from Heaven," and ministers of life." We appeal to churches in their organized relation! Will you assume your share of this solemn responsibility? Will you undertake the care of the poor of your respective denominations, and endeavor to win those who stand aloof from all religious connections?

We do not ask for an occasional collection merely or contributions as individuals may be prompted to offer them, we want systematic, practical assistance, something upon which we can rely, not for one month, nor for one year, but so long as there are in our city men, women and children ignorant of God and suffering for food and raiment.

With the words of the late English divine, Frederick W. Robertson, we leave our work, its aims and its hopes, with you for contemplation, and we humbly trust for action.

Mr. Robertson says: "Christian life is action; not a speculating, not a debating, but a doing. One thing, and only one, in this world has eternity stamped upon it. Feelings pass; receives and thoughts pass; opinions change. What you have *done* remains—lasts in you. Through time, through eternity, what you have done for Christ, that, and only that you are. 'They rest from their labors,' saith the Spirit, 'and their works do follow them.' If the love of the Father be in us, where is the thing done which we have to show? You think justly—feel rightly—yes—but your work? produces it. Men of wealth, men of talent, men of leisure, what are you doing in God's world for God."

M. H. McGOFFIN, *Secretary.*

Mrs. Lippencott reports that during the year there were 2,384 applicants at the central office, while during the winter 8,768 visits were made. The contributions (cash), clothing, breadstuffs, &c., were quite liberal. Of coal there were distributed 19,550 bushels, of shoes 1,043 pairs, grocery orders 2,358.

A record of the names, residence, occupations, and as far as possible, the nationality and religion of each applicant is kept for future reference at the central office. When application is made personally, or, others interested, the Superintendent notifies the visitor in whose district the applicant lives, and immediate attention is given. Coal and shoe orders are given from the office; also dispensary tickets for attendance of physicians and medicines. We have aimed to find employment for those who are able to work; have visited the sick in hospitals; befriended strangers; striving to "do good as we have opportunity."

E. C. Wood, Treasurer, reports contributions in cash amounting to $5,193 50. The principal contributors were: Wm. Thaw, $1,500; C. G. Hussey, $500; Charles J. Clarke, $500.. The expenditures were:

To visitors' salaries	$1,342 08
To groceries	2,787 87
To shoes	579 65
To central office expenses	230 04
To printing	23 95
To dry goods	60 00
Cash on hand	329 19
	$5,193 50

NOTE.—The cost of maintaining the visitors for the past winter has been separately assumed by some friends of the new system, who have also been contributors to the general fund for relief. But now that the experiment has proved a success, and the economy, as well as increased efficiency of the paid system has been established, the work will go before the public with as one of its distinctive features. The work will be continued during the summer in a modified form. Six visitors will occupy the entire territory covered in the winter, each at a somewhat lower salary, and their work will be chiefly in attending to the wants of the sick, as well as carrying on the work of gathering children in to Sunday and industrial schools. Very little material aid will be given beyond what is necessary for the sick, or those there are so many in the hot season, among the poor. It is earnestly hoped that the churches, as well as the public generally, will aid in this much needed—long neglected work.

Independent Order of Mechanics.

The installation of the officers elect of Pittsburgh Lodge No. 7, Independent Order of Mechanics, took place Thursday evening, District Deputy Grand Architect Gillen conducting the ceremonies. This order has been in existence about one year, being an outgrowth of the Order of American Mechanics, embracing all nationalities.

The installation took place at Deltz's Hall, at Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, Lawrenceville, the following being the officers:

Worthy Senior Master, H. C. Becker; Worthy Master, S. L. Osmond; Junior Master, J. A. McNairy; Conductor, J. D. Young; Recording Secretary, J. J. Bross; Treasurer, J. T. Jones; Chaplain, Charles Guise; Trustee, P. H. Larsen.

Reunion of the 17th O. V. I.

There will be a reunion of the Sixteenth Regiment, O. V. I., at Millersburg, Ohio, on Thursday and Friday, August 10th and 11th, 1876. It is hoped that every member of the regiment, both three months and three years men, that possibly can, will be present.

GREEN, THE MURDERER

The Warrant for His Execution Issued.

Governor Hartranft yesterday issued the warrant for the execution, on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1876, of William Green, who was convicted in this county on the 16th day of December, 1875, of the murder of Samuel Marshall, and sentenced on the 8th inst. to be hanged.

Green is a colored man, and the crime which he is soon to expiate on the scaffold was committed in September last near Mansfield. The victim was a half-brother of the murderer. There had been a bad state of feeling existing between the two men for a considerable time before the murder, and it was in evidence that Green had made very serious threats against Marshall. It was also shown that Green went to the house of the murdered man armed with a gun, and, having provoked a quarrel, shot him dead. The defense attempted to show that the shooting was done in self-defense, but the jury were convinced that the murder was willful, deliberate and premeditated, and brought in a verdict of murder of the first degree.

Green was sentenced last Saturday by Judge Sterrett, who exhorted the prisoner to make diligent use of the short time he had to live, and not throw aside the opportunity which would be given him to advise with pious friends. The prisoner exhibited very little emotion under the fearful ordeal, and has since manifested any signs of repentance.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of the petition of L. M. Morris for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and his copartners, trading as the Nation Trust Company, of this city. On application of the United States Marshal and the clerks of this court, a rule was granted on said L. M. Morris, petitioning debtor, to show cause why the bill should not be paid or attachment issue.

John Horn, bankrupt, Erie, Pa. Petition of assignee presented and same referred to Register Willard.

Franklin E. Bateman, of Karns City, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Maxwell.

The rule asked by Mr. J. H. Baldwin, attorney for Joseph Fleming, Esq., on H. H. McCormick, United States Attorney, was granted. As stated in yesterday's court report, Mr. Fleming, in an affidavit, sets forth that a certain judgment entered against him for an alleged violation of the revenue law, amounting, with costs, to $271 65, was fully paid by him to H. B. Swoope, Esq., then United States attorney, on or about the 2d day of May, 1872, and that this defendant was not aware that there was any judgment standing against him until within the past six months, when he learned that the late United States Attorney had neglected to satisfy the docket of same by entry of payment made by deponent to him." The Court was therefore asked to grant a rule on United States Attorney McCormick, as the representative of the government, to show cause why the judgment in Mr. Fleming's case should not be marked satisfied.

In the case of Henry Lynch, bankrupt, Brownsville. Mr. E. L. Morehouse asked or an order on said bankrupt to produce the books and papers in his possession. Rule granted.

W. H. Mechling, bankrupt, city, applied for a discharge, and the usual order was made.

Joseph R. Lanson, of Chartiers township, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

LEGAL ITEMS.

J. W. Murray, Esq., applied to Judge Collier, of Common Pleas No. 1, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the benefit of Albert King, who is now in the Workhouse, having been committed by Mayor McCarthy, on the 24th of June, for six months, on a charge of vagrancy. The evidence of several persons, as set forth in the commitment, went to show that the prisoner was a vagrant, while the Chief of Police of Columbus telegraphed that he was known there as a pickpocket. It was claimed that the commitment was illegal, and the Judge granted a writ and made it returnable this morning at ten o'clock.

W. W. Thompson was appointed by the Register administrator of the estate of William Watson, deceased, late of the Twenty-third ward. He gave bond in the sum of $100,000. Christopher Kunz was appointed administrator of August Kuhlman the murdered butcher.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A. H. ROWAND has been re-elected Burgess of Verona borough.

EUGENE BAILEY, a pattern maker, was sent to the insane department of the Allegheny City Poor Farm yesterday.

MAYOR MCCARTHY yesterday sent four females from a disreputable house on Fifth avenue, to the Workhouse, for six months.

The house of Mr. Wilson, on Sarah street, South Side, was entered by a thief Thursday evening, who stole a pair of boots and a coat.

The total cost of the Fourth avenue sewer, between Market and Ferry streets is $891 43 and the assessment per foot $2 97.

The members of Post 3, G. A. R., will hold a meeting this evening to make arrangements to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Henry Beem.

The house of Mrs. Roe, at Sewickley, was entered by burglars Thursday night. They carried away a small quantity of provisions and several articles of wearing apparel.

DANIEL MANNING, a workman in Shiro mill, was struck on the head yesterday by a weight which fell from above a door in the mill, through which he was passing, and severely injured.

The following named gentlemen were at a special election on Thursday, chosen as members of the Verona borough Council: Charles Wiley, John B. Henry, William Anderson.

ON THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Diamond and Grant streets, a boy snatched a ten dollar bill from a countryman whom he was guiding to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and made off.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will leave Harrisburg to-day for Bedford, where he will remain a week or ten days, a few days of rest and fishing after a severe illness will restore the Governor to his usual health.

MESSRS REUBEN MILLER and John S. Slagle, trustees of Zug & Co., bankrupts, yesterday declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the debts of said firm, payable in about ten days. This is considered rapid payment out of the assets of a firm in bankruptcy.

The insurance on the Tube Works building of Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co., burned on Thursday, is $11,000, in the following offices: Western, Pittsburgh, $5,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Hartford, of Connecticut, $3,000. The loss will not exceed the amount of insurance.

THIS evening the Committee of the Water Committee having in charge the machinery question will hold a meeting for the purpose of considering the defense of Mr. Hartupee, the contractor, and to arrive, if possible, at some understanding, by which the machinery is to be completed.

ELIZA CAMPBELL has been bound over to court by Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, on a charge of felonious assault and battery. Archy Taylor, the prosecution, alleges that the accused cut him on the head with a butcher knife, and exhibits a frightful scalp wound in support of his allegation.

THE sub-committee of the Street Committee, appointed to investigate the matter of the occupancy of Josephine street by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, met yesterday, and after discussion referred the matter to City Attorney Bigelow in connection with the counsel and the engineer of the road.

MAJOR TYSON, Sealer of Weights and Measures, has prosecuted Adam Kecher, before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, on two charges violating of the law in relation to unadjusted and false measures. The defendant is accused of selling from an unstamped basket, and also giving short measure. A warrant has been issued.

MR. E. H. PEASE will sail on the steamer Spain of the National Line for Europe, to-day. He proposes a trip to the Killarney Lake and thence through Ireland, over to the lakes and Highlands of Scotland, thence to London, Belgium, Berlin, Vienna, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, thence back to Athens, across Italy to Genoa, Dijon and Paris.

A NUMBER of South Side butchers conceived the idea of treating their retail customers to an old fashioned barbecue, and a 2,200 pound bullock was set aside for the roast. Meat Inspector Lindsay has agreed to superintend the roasting, which is arranged to take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at the Murray farm, on the Castle Shannon Railroad.

THE judgment obtained by David Steel against the Pan Handle Railroad Company, before Squire Hill, of Mansfield, has been paid, together with the costs, by the agent at Mansfield Station, under instructions from the company's representative in this city. The amount of the judgment was forty-five cents, being an alleged "shortness" on the part of a conductor in making change. The costs of the suit amounted to $5 25.

THE Mayor yesterday sent Lucas Mularky, a boy twelve years old, to Reform School. The boy's mother has been dead for about a year, and at present his father is an inmate of one of the city hospitals from which he is paralyzed. The boy's having been called to the attention of the Mayor he committed him, as stated, to remain at the Reform School until he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

DAVIS'S ADVERTISING HAND BOOK, Centennial edition, is a very neat and useful publication, and shows that the publisher, Mr. T. C. Evans, of 252 Washington street, Boston, has a clear idea of the duties and responsibilities connected with the business of advertising agent. His agency is thoroughly reliable, embraces all the most desirable advertising mediums in the country, and he is thus enabled to offer superior inducements to his patrons.

THE base ball fever seems to have made a permanent lodgment among the stock dealers of the East End. Yesterday another game came off, or was coming off, between —well, we know not who, as it was a mixed game, Drum, Ulsey, Johnny Beal and other old heads taking part. The principal "fun" seemed to turn upon the correctness of the umpire's decision. Before we left the grounds there had been three umpires acting and still nobody "was happy."

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

The Liver is the great depurating (purifying) organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting room, and also in making *post-mortem* examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at *some* time been diseased. Liver affections are equally prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep and swine are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two and a half pounds of bile. When it becomes torpid, congested, or ill, from any cause, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in that blood, thus irritating, poisoning and perverting every vital process. Nature attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, &c., which become overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to normally perform its functions. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. When the blood is diseased the skin manifests it by color spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, sooner or later, become affected and constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia or diarrhœa is the inevitable result.

SYMTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, a dry, teasing cough, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sour stomach, rising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness and a bloated, or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast and about the shoulders; colic pains and soreness through the bowels; constipation, alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs (especially at night) and chills, alternating with hot flashes; kidney and other urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of these symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

TREATMENT.—Take *Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery*, with small doses of his *Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which act as an alterative on the liver. For Liver Complaint and the various affections caused by a diseased liver, these remedies are unsurpassed. The Golden Medical Discovery does not simply *palliate* the disease, but it produces a lasting effect. By its use, the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite is regulated, the blood purified, and strength and the entire system renovated and restored o health.

The Discovery is sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. TTh8

At Clarke's Book Store.

115 Wood street, just below Fifth avenue, you always get the full worth of your money in books, stationery, &c., &c.

SECOND HAND PIANOS,

At Fearfully Low Prices.

One 7 octave Chickering & Sons.
One 7 octave Steinway & Son.
One 7 octave Hayes & Co.
One 7 octave Emerson.
One 7 octave Miller & Co.
One 7 octave Dunham.

Also six planos of 6 to 6¾ octave of various makes.

We desire to clean this lot out as soon as possible, to make room for new invoices of the great Chickering pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs, specially selected for the trade, and now arriving, and to induce the public to take right hold and buy this lot of second hand instruments, we have put the prices DOWN, DOWN, DOWN. Now is the time to secure a bar gain if you want a second hand piano, and we are prepared to give especially low prices on all our new instruments, comprising the renowned Chickering Pianos and also our other brands, as Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Gabler, Hazelton Bros. & Co. For cash customers, or on very short time, we will put prices even still lower than we have marked our goods. At the marked price customers can have a credit, either by notes or on our easy monthly payment plan, arranged to suit their convenience.

Remember the place, No. 79 Fifth avenue. MELLOR & HOENE.

"League" Base Ball Game.

Athletics of Philadelphia vs. Allegheny, Union Park, Monday, 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

The Testimony of Musicians

fo the peculiar excellence of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN is most emphatic and uniform. A testimonial circular is printed by the company (sent free to all) containing *the most extraordinary words of praise ever collected in any such matter.* This is literally from the four quarters of the globe, from all civilized countries, giving the judgment of more than *one thousand musicians*, among whom are not only a majority of the most eminent Americans of America, but also a host in Europe. The most famous organists of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg, with those of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and all the principal cities, and almost all the States of the Union, testify by scores and hundreds. And the testimony is the more remarkable, as the Mason & Hamlin Organs EXCEL all other organs in those qualities and characteristics which are most valuable.

Attention is called to the fact that these are the very persons in all the world who are most capable of judging in such a matter, and their testimony is given by a few who testify, but *more than a thousand.*

The Mason & Hamlin company are well aware that the claim is often made in advertisements of organ and other musical instruments are commended by "thousands of musicians." It is easy to make such general claims, but any maker having, or who can obtain, such testimonials of superiority of his work, will be sure to print it, as the Mason & Hamlin company have done. They, therefore, invite careful scrutiny of this testimony, as printed in their testimonial circular, which can hardly be deemed less than conclusive by any. It has been chacterized by the Boston *Daily Advertiser* as "The unanimous opinion of the organist and musicians;" by the New York *World* as the judgement of "Nearly every organists and pianist of note;" by the New York *Tribune* as "The universal opinion of the musical profession."

Mellor & Hoene are general agents for the Mason & Hamilnton Organs, and have always a complete line of these unsurpassed styles at their Music Rooms, No. 79 Fifth avenue. Send or call for illustrated circular and testimony circular. The Mason & Hamilnton Organs are furnished on easy terms when the machinery is to be completed.

DIED:

GRAYBURN—On Wednesday morning, July 12, 1876, at his residence, Rose street (Fifth ward), Pittsburgh, Mr. JOHN GRAYBURN, SR., in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY next, at 2 P. M., from his late residence. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.
FIREARMS
AND
AMMUNITION,
Of every description, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price Lists free.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

PLAIN TALK

Too Late! Alas! Too Late!!

Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, being about to leave the city with his family, for a summer resort, discovers that $9,000 worth of diamonds, which were to have been left with the Safe Deposit Company, cannot be found—stolen.

Be warned in time, and place your jewelry and other valuables in the Safe Deposit Company, No. 83 Fourth avenue, where you will find them when you want them.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street.

Croquet, Base Ball
and bats at less than *half price.*
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street.

Fine Custom Work.

Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. Gentleman can find a full line of the most fashionable fabrics to select from at this establishment.

"League" Base Ball Game.

Athletics of Philadelphia vs. Allegheny, Union Park, Monday, 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

Don't Forget

the "